OPINIONS OF THE PRESS ON THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

From the Salem (Mass.) Gazette. The Fiscat. Project.—In conversation, we hear but one opinion respecting the Fiscal project, shadow ed forth in the President's Message,—and that is, that such a basis affords the means for an inestitution of great usefulness. Much depends upon the arrangement of details, of which we know nothing, as yet.

From the N. Y. Brother Jonathan. From the N.Y. Brother Jonathan.

Fiscal Agent — Of course it will meet with warm objections, from ultra politicians, on both sides; but we think it will find more favor than any other project that has been proposed. Of its merits, however, the reader must be his own judge, but it is certainly as near what may be called a no party in titution as the wit of man could well devise.

MASSACHUSETTS BANKS.

We are indebted to the Hon. John P. Bigelow, Secretary of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, for a copy of an official document showing the condition of the banks of that state on the first Saturday of September. We extract the concluding portion of the report.

From the Wayne County (Ia) Record. Though many bitter things have been said against the President, his language in reference to the currency question is conciliatory, as I in such a spirit we nope he will be met by the assembled Representatives of the nation.

From the Milledgville (Geo.) Journal. From the Milledgville (Geo.) Journal.

The President's Mescage.—We present our readers with this important state paper. It will be found by those who peruse it, to be an exceedingly interesting message, and decidedly the beat in point of style and temper that Mr. Tyler has yet presented to Congress. Upon the currency question—that question which for so many years has been the cause of great excitement among the people, and in relation to which so many confessedly great men have so widely differed—we as well as our readers will have to wait for the report of the Secretary of the Treasury, before we centure to express an opinion in relation to the policy venture to express an opinion in relation to the policy of adopting, or rejecting Mr. Tyler's plan of disposing of it. When we see the report, we shall be prepared to speak out freely our opinions in relation to the pro-posed fiscal agency.

Our relations with Great Britain are correctly viewed by the President. His stand is a dignified and manly

But let the reader carefully peruse the document for

From the Sarannah Republican Our acknowledgments are due to the editors of the full disonian, for copies of the President's Me-sage. The Message --This long expected document has at length arrived, and upon the whole we are much better satisfied with it than we expected to be. The tone of the Message touching our foreign relations is at once manly and independent, and calculated to in sure the national self-respect, while it yields abundant consideration to the rights of others.

consideration to the rights of others.

The Message gives a sketch of a fiscal agent smacking of a Sub-Treasury, upon which we do not presume for the present to offer any speculations. It may be safely said of all these recent plans, that their operation cannot possibly be foreseen. When kno and established financial methods are departed fro time alone establishes results.

From the Augusta (Geo.) Sentinel. The Message .- It is a duty which we owe no les The Message.—It is a duty which we owe no less to the country, than to our reputation for candor, to discuss the merits of this state paper with even-hander justice, if such a thing be possible. We are the morn disposed to this course particularly on this occasion from the fact that we, as our readers are well aware contributed our humble efforts to elevate the author to that position from which, by the act of providence hattained to the office of President. It is therefore unitarized for the office of the state of the pleasant to find ourself differing with one in whose behalf we struggled so zealously, upon one of the most important and delicate questions of which the

which the country has been in a feverish state of ex-citement for months. We allude to our relations with England, the Tariff and the Currency quest ons

RELATIONS WITH ENGLAND.

The most important part of the message devoted to

Message equally merits our concurrence. The President assumes the ground taken by Mr. Madison, in \$971,178-32.] vindication of discriminating duties, adapted to the wants of the country, provided they be not violative of

Congress when it becomes necessary again to devise legisland, and the British claims of the right of search again and the British claims of the right of search again and the British claims of the right of search again and the British claims of the right of search again and the search with the spirit and patriotism of a true American. It is a right the United States wil never acknowledge. The President is right in reference to rotten banks, in recommending, after the fashion of the Life U.S. Bank, that they wind try to british the somet like better for other banks, in recommending, after the fashion of the Life U.S. Bank, that they wind try to british the somet like better for other banks, in recommending, after the somet like better for other banks, in recommending, after the fashion of the Life U.S. Bank, that they wind try to british the somet like better for other banks, in recommending, after the fashion of the Life U.S. Bank, that they wind try to british the somet like better for other banks, in recommending, after the fashion of the Life U.S. Bank, that they wind try to british the somet like better for other banks, in recommending, after the fashion of the Life U.S. Bank, that they wind try to british the somet like better for other banks, in recommending, after the sound the s

The Fiscal Project.—In conversation, we hear but one opinion respecting the Fiscal project, shadowed forth in the President's Message,—and that is, that such a basis affords the means for an institution of great usefulness. Much depends upon the arrangement of details, of which we know nothing, as yet.

From the Village (Pa.) Record.

Upon the whole, President Tyler's Message may be said to equal the expectations, if not the desires of the Whig party of Pennsylvania. In reference to the fiscal agent, many think it should have a fair and candid consideration, that if practicable it may be adopted.

From the N. Y. Correspondent of the Independent.

The Fiscal Agent.—Some think it a project, which, fairly carried out and under judicious checks, may prove serviceable in regulating the currency; and all consider it an experiment which is worth a trial, with strong hopes of its utility and some apprehensions of its failure.

Fresh the Narfolk Herald.

We are glad to find that we are not alone in our approval of the plan proposed in the President's Message for regulating the currency and although it is not the thing that they can unqualifiedly approve of, there are few if any who do not advocate it with some small exceptions, which may be overcome in the process of legislation.

The arte-diluvian hard-money party, with Senator Benton at their head, are in the meantime assisiling the President's plan that they can unqualifiedly approve of, there are few if any who do not advocate it with some small exceptions, which may be overcome in the process of legislation.

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The arte-diluvian hard-money party, with Senator Benton at their head, are in the meantime assisiling the President's plan they can unqualifiedly approve of, there are few if

735 319				tful	red dout	and conside	Amount of debts due and unpaid, and considered doubtful
326,039	*		stock	of its	v pledge	nk, secured b	Amount of debts due to each bank, secured by piedge of its stock
870,341			dividend	e last	aring th	e time of dec	Amount of reserved profits at the time of declaring the last dividend
520,750					dend	ni-annual divi	Rate and amount of the last semi-annual dividend
39,991,978						if the banks	lotal amount of the resources of the banks
25,441,717		banks	rom other	due !	balances	excepting the	ed debts of every description, excepting the balances due from other banks
	T-	s and fu	nd all stock	nge, a	ofexcha	ing notes, bills	Amount of all debts due, including notes, bills of exchange, and all stocks and fund
2 292 223			* 10				Balance due from other banks
158,125						d elsewhere	Bills of other banks incorporated elsewhere
1,910,030	-	1	100000		*).	in this State	Bills of other banks incorporated in this Stat
711 650				1			Real estate
2,477,290		1000	C 100	Bouses	anking	etals in their	Gold, silver and other coined metals in their banking houses
					E BANK	RESOURCES OF THE BANKS	Res
32,901,978			10000		1	ks -	Total amount due from the banks
879,656				-			Cash deposited bearing interest
4,961,338		excepted	er banks	to oth	ance due	rofits and bal	rest, its bills in circulation, profits and balance due to other banks excepted
	ite-	earing in	anks not b	n the b	due from	ns whatsoever	Cash derosited, including all sums whatsoever due from the banks not bearing inte-
1,258,663					*		Balance due to other banks
1,795,811		1000	1	*:			Nett profits on hand -
411,386		-				e dollars	Bills in circulation less than five dollars
3,012,112		*	-			and upward	Bills in circulation of five dollars and upward
\$17,610,000	7	*	100		×		Capital stock paid in -
25 banks in Bo					BANKS	DUE FROM THE BANKS	D

487,780,000 00 1 165,849 00 1 165,849 00 1 161,842 50 2 183,061 12 580,165 10 580,165 10 634,647 195 00 634,647 195 00 634,647 195 87 21,529 27 31,529 27 471,395 00 512,772 80 615,750 30 307,846 33
\$15,750,000,000 11,165,649,00 11,165,649,00 21,48,72,00 21,48,72,00 21,48,72,00 26,749,00 27,167,72,00 27,167,72,00 27,167,72,00 27,167,72,00 27,167,72,00 28,171,295,00 27,172,295,00 28,173,20 28,173,20 28,17
75 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5
88883 88838 88888

571518 81808 118 81518 message treats.

As the space allotted us for a notice of it is quite limited, we shall necessarily confine our remarks to those points of greatest moment, and in relation to those points of greatest moment, and in relation to the points of greatest moment, and the points of greatest m Aggregate of dividends of the banks in Boston, a

Aggregate of dividends of the banks in Boson, a fraction short of 2 96 100 per cent.

Aggregate of divivends of the banks out of Boston, a fraction over 2 99-100 per cent.

Aggregate of dividends of all the banks, a fraction over 2 97-100 per cent.

THE TABLE to maintain the banks, \$46,93,919 50; due to to the banks, excepting balances, \$46,33,195 99; total resources of the banks \$57,331,821 17; amount of the last semi-annual name of the compromise act, (at least until they principles of the compromise act, (at least until they dividend, \$539,995; amount of the reserved profits, shall be shown to be erroneous.) this portion of the \$1,555,660 46; debts secured by the pledge of stocks.

Message equally merits our concurrence. The Presi. \$1,161,427 19; debts due and considered doubtful,

LIBRARIES-PUBLIC AND PRIVATE wants of the country, protect the term of the Message on the compromise act. The tone of the Message on the compromise act. The tone of the Message on the compromise act that the aggregate number of books in all public libraries in the United States barely exceeds number of the country and the contract of the country and the country the suggestions in regard to home valuation are particularly jus.

[The editor then proceeds to denounce the currency scheme, being himself an advocate of a National Bank.]

From the Winchester Virginian.

On the whole, it is about such a document as was expected, sound and foreible in some of its positions, but too vague and loose in others. Our relations with England, and the British claims of the right of search are treated with the spirit and patriotism of a true.

American like suggestions in regard to home valuation are particularly, the number contained in one European city, say Lyons; and that the whole, it brought within the compass of one library, would not greadly exceed one of the first-rate libraries of Europe. They also show, that all the books in all public libraries in the United States barely exceeds numerally, it is about the number contained in one European city, say Lyons; and that the whole, if brought exceed one of the first-rate libraries of Europe. They also show, that all the books in all public libraries in the United States barely exceeds numerally, the number contained in one European city, say Lyons; and that the whole, if brought exceed one of the first-rate libraries of Europe. They also show, that all the books in all public libraries in the United States barely exceed one of library, would not greadly exceed one of the first-rate libraries in the United States barely exceeds numerally, the number contained in one European city, say Lyons; and that the whole, if brought exceed one of the first-rate libraries of Europe. They also show, that all the books in all public libraries in the United States barely exceed one of the first-rate libraries in the United States barely exceed one of the first-rate libraries of Europe. They also show, that all the books in all public libraries of the first-rate libraries of Europe. They also show, that all the books in all public libraries of Europe. They also show, that all the books in all public libraries of Europe. They also show, that all th

e following:	or books in	this c	ountry
Philadelphia, (includin	g Loganian		52,000
Harvard University -			45,00
Boston Athenaum -			32,000
New York Society -	1 1 2 2	-	36,000
New York Mercantile		-	12,500
New York Apprentice			12,000
New York Historical S		-	11,000
Library of Congress -			25,000
Charleston, (S. C.) -			16,000
Andover Theological S	Seminary		14,000
American Antiquarian			13,000
American Philosophic		-	5,400
A CONTRACTOR OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY.			2 /2 11

All the books in all the Universities and Colleges of the United States, amounting to one hundred, inclusive of the libraries belonging to the Students, amount, as nearly as can be calculated, to 400,000 volumes. All those in the Theological Seminaries, 35 in number, amount to 100,000 volumes. All the books in all the other libraries in the principal cities

books in all the other libraries in the principal cities amount to 250,000 volumes—presenting an aggregate of seven hundred and fifty thousand volumes. The aggregate of all the volumes in all the public libraries of Europe, is fourteen millions five hundred and twenty-seven thousand!

Besides the public libraries which we have mentioned, there are others of less importance in some of the large towns; and there are many private collections which are comparatively more valuable, as they do not generally embrace duplicates, worthless books, etc., which swell the numbers of volumes in some of the public libraries. The libraries of E. D. Ingraham, Isaac R. Jackson, and Mr. Barton, of Phitadelphia, each contain from 10,000 to 15,000 volumes, and there are several others which are extensive and curious, among which may be mentioned that of Mr. W. McCarly, which contains a very large number of vawhich may be mentioned that of or which contains a very large number of va-which contains a very large number of va-which contains a very large number of va-which contains a very large number of va-McCarty, which contains a very large number of va-liable works relating to America. In New York, we believe, the largest private library is that of Cle-ment C. Moore, formerly one of the Professors of Co-lumbia College) Samuel Ward, Professor Anthon, R. W. Griswold, Edwin Forrest, and many other gen-tlemen, have collections containing each from five to twelve thousand volumes. In Boston, too, there are large number of very excellent libraries belonging of individuals. Those of Professor Ticknor, Mr. Douce, Wm. H. Prescott, and George Bancroft, are Bouce, Will. I research are among the best. These gentlemen will parion us, should they see this article, for alluding so particularly to the good example they have set to their fellows. Good libraries, public and private, are increasing.—
The great Astor Library, in New York, will probably surpass every older in this country in the value of its books and the completeness of its collections in the various departments of science and polite letters.— The Rev Dr. Coggswell, to whom Mr. Astorhas en-

The Baltimore Library contains about 14 000 vo nmes. Several of our citizens have very valuable rivate libraries, but of the precise number of volumes we are not informed—that of R. Gilmer, Esq., cons many rare and valuable books, with numerous Autographs and Isographs; the collection of Autographs, we believe, is the largest in this country, with the exception of that of Dr. Sprague, of Albany.

recent election in Massachusetts, the peculiar battle ground of the Revolution-those spots of earth that were sanctified by the blood of patriots and martyrs—Concord, Lexington, and Bun-

and which it is often difficult to cure, and it is altogether a new city. After so many bombard

apt to fall into a fit of anger. Cure it by leaving him at once, and get satisfaction at some Hidelberg may now be considered a suburb of future time. You will thus be enabled to over-Manheim; it is only twelve miles distant, and a railapt to fall into a fit of anger. come him in your cool moments by taking him road lately constructed has brought the two towns By estimates based on the most authentic date, it unawares and holding him responsible for the within 25 miles of each other. The plain through wrongs he has done.

Another remedy is to take a walk in the open fields, talk the matter over to yourself; reason with the trees, talk to the winds, consider whether you have not given just provo- selltary thing in it that I now recollect to wit, the tocation for the alleged injury, and perhaps you will find that yourself are in fault.

A fit of repining may attack you. Look at multitudes that are about you who know not to be said. It is like every other small town in that where to procure their daily sustenance. Compare their condition with yours, and ask yourself if you would be willing to change places with them. You will soon be cured of that fit But there are things in and around the town which

party which you think is destined to be pre-dominant. Look at the disappointments which have been encountered within the last year or two, and you will be most effectually cured of

ll such fits.

Such wild and extravagant fits are prevented by determining to preserve the even tenor of your way, and not attempting to reach a height which is beyond your capacity to keep if once attained. Do your duty well, in what-ever sphere you may be placed, and you will not be subject to fits such as will involve you in difficulties from which you know not how to escape.—Boston Evening Transcript.

FROM OUR PARISIAN CORRESPON-

Paris, Oct., 1841.

The Rhine between Baden-Baden and Manheim is quite as devoid of interest as it is higher up, and noth ing but motives of expedition and convenience made me adopt this mode of travelling. The system of steamboat navigation on the Rhine is arranged in such a way as greatly to accommodate travellers, and induce them to desert in a great measure the interesting routes through the adjacent country. At Baden-Ba den, I paid my passage to Rotterdam, but was allowed full liberty to stop as often and as long as I should de-

sire. Whenever I chose to stop, I had only to show my ticket to the captain on leaving the boat, and get his signature, and when the next steamboat passed, (there are several every day along the whole course of the Rhine,) or a week after, if I chose, I again em barked, showed my ticket, and the matter was set tled. I stopped at six places on the river, and never had the trouble of paying my fare again. A traveller at Rotterdam may even pay his way up to Basle and down again, and he may take a whole year to perform the journey, if he sees fit. In this way travelling on the Rhine is rendered extremely cheap and conve The only thing worthy of notice in the voyage

from Baden-Baden to Manheim, is the small, but very ancient town of Spires, where there is a very splendid Gothic Cathedral, one of the most remarkable in Germany. It is not only in the great cities of Germany that fine architectural monuments are to be found The Rev Dr. Coggswell, to whom Mr. Astor has entrusted the business of purchasing, has already obtained many important works, and will continue, we understand, to enlarge the collection, as opportunities are presented, until the edifice tor its reception is erected. This library, like those of Europe, will be entrusted that the difference of the continue of Gothic architecture, that the German Cathernaners and appearance. It is becoming fashionable, the continue of the cont too, for all persons claiming to be gentlemen, to have books in their houses—good books, the possession of which shall evidence taste and judgment. Better times are dawning upon us—Philadelphia Gazette. Heidelberg "has been five times bombarded, twice

The most important part of the more gel eviced for this subject is that which relates the right of reach cannot be grained by the Remain Astronomy Patrons of the account of the subject is that which relates the right of reach cannot be subject to the subject is the subject in the subject in the subject is the subject in the subject is the subject in the subject is the subject in the subject in the subject is the subject in the subject in the subject in the subject is the subject in the subject in

may be useful to the public to prescribe cer-tain remedies for this contagious malady. The ments and burnings, it may be likened in its present fresh and burnings, it may be likened in its present If you meet a man who insults you, you are fresh and tidy appearance to the pure gold refined in

which the road passes is as complete a blank as can b imagined. I defy the most enthusiastic traveller to find in it say thing to admire. There is only one bacco fields, which seem to receive a good deal of attention in this region.

Of the town of Heidelberg itself, there is not much

-about what the Extra Session cost, and less than the balance in the Treasury at the beginning of the year. This housest statement was due to the country, due to Mr. Van Buren's administration, was due to the country and less that and uprightness, and the President has our hearty good will for giving it.

A ment which, in the end, yields you little comfort and less profit.

A fit of desiring to be a prominent politician may seize you, and you undertake to lead a party which you think is destined to be preservation. On beholding the noble facades, rich truth and uprightness, and the President has our hearty good will for giving it.

From the Narfolk Herald.

A MERICAN PREMIUM STEEL PENS—To the walls, however, are still standing, and fort and less profit.

A fit of desiring to be a prominent politician may seize you, and you undertake to lead a party which you think is destined to be preservation. On beholding the noble facades, rich truth and uprightness, and the President has our heir and value the best in the U. States. The largest collections of books in this country are the following.

From the Narfolk Herald.

Subscriber has just received an assortium. A fit of desiring to be a prominent politician may seize you, and you undertake to lead a party which you think is destined to be predominant. Look at the disappointments which have been encountered within the last year or year. The largest collections of books in this country are dominant. Look at the disappointments which have been encountered within the last year or year. The heart of the walls, however, are still standing, and their administration, which here are innearly and subscriber has just received an assortium. A fit of the walls, however, are still standing, and their administration, which here are innearly all the cities and large towns of Europe libraries that surpassing to be a prominent politician may seize you, and you undertake to lead a party which you think is destined to be preservation. On beholding the noble factors of the walls, howeve vast proportions, one cannot chase away a certain melancholy which weighs itself with his delight—a sad regret that the ruthless hand of war should ever have touched so beautiful a monument. There are still to be seen marks of the last bombardment by the French in the time of Louis XIV, and one great round tower blown up by them remains just as they left it. Its walls are so thick that the explosion could not completely tuin it; it was split in half, and one of th fragments fell, but without being broken by the fall. There were three or four of these round towers, which were so many citadels, for, notwithstanding the exquisite richness of its interior, the chateau was strongly built and fortified to resist the attacks of an enemy and was as much a fortress as a palace. The statuary medallions, and variously shaped columns, which adorn one of the inner facades of the building, are in the Lighest degree worthy of admiration, and form altogether one of the most beautiful pictures that can be imagined. I have hardly found any thing in Paris so rich and tosteful as that facade. It is unfortunate that all these fine things should have been made of red stone, instead of marble or free-stone. Notwithstanding the beauties of this castle, and of the many churches, (among them that of Strasburg,) which I have seen built of this material, I cannot help detesting its pairted yet sombre appearance

L. S. J. JR.

(To be continued.)

DR. FRANKLIN'S OLD PRESS. DR. FRANKLIN'S OLD PRESS.

We are indebted to the kindness of Mr. J. B. Murray of Liverpool, for a copy of the Liverpool Standard containing the following account of Franklin's Printing Press, and also the annexed lines suggested by its exhibition. Mr. Murray has also sent us a copy of Dr. Franklin's Poem on Paper, printed at the identical press. It is a fine specimen of typography, and shows that the old machine is not yet superannusted by a creat deal. ated by a great deal-

"THE FRANKLIN PRINTING PRESS -The printing press at which Dr. Franklin worked in Lon don, as a journeyman painter, in the year 1725, 26, known as the "Franklin Printing Press," arrived in known as the "Frankin Printing Press," arrived in this town a few days ago, prior to its departure for Philadelphia, where it will be placed in the Hall of the Philosophic Society, to which institution it is to be presented by Mr. John B. Murray, of New York Mr Murray has very considerately determined upon allowing this interesting memorial to remain in Liverpool till the end of the present week, and it may be viewed grationiously at the Medical Institution, Mount Pleasant. The press is a strong, heavy and cumbrous piece of machinery, of ancient and primitive construction. In one of the beams is inserted a large brass plate, bearing the following inscription—"Dr. Frankin's remarks relative to this press, made when he came to be gland as a agent of Massachusetts, in wealth and greatness, and of the supremacy of the Catholic faith, the towns on this part of the Rhine present a gloomy picture of ditapidation and decay. It is war that has wrought the melancholy change. Almost ail of these towns have been at some per od or other bombarded, sacked, or burnt, and is some of them have thus suffered on several different occasions. Heidelberg "has been five times bombarded, twice the catholic part of the particular press (afterwards in possession of Messre, Cox and Son, of Great Queen street, of whom it was purchased) thus addressed the men who were working it—Come, my friends, we will drink together: it is now forty years a hourtleving order. Revolutionary Battle Ground.—At the recent election in Massachusetts, the peculiar battle ground of the Revolution—those spots of earth that were sanctified by the blood of patriots and martyrs—Concord, Lexington, and Bunker Hill—all bore testimony in favor of Democrack, as follows: Charleston—Morton, 976;
Davis, 722. Concord—Morton, 181; Davis, 127; Lexington—Morton, 184; Davis, 129.
The soil that would spurn at British footsteps cannot be congenial to the growth of modern British Whiggery.
By the way, we have a number of Revolutionary Patriots in this town, and not a Federal Whig among them.
The above, from the "Vermont Patriot," reminds the writer of this of an anecdote which a courted in Vermontduring the late Presidential campaign. The editor above remarks that "We have a number of Revolutionary Patriots in this town (Montpelier) and not a Federal Whig among them." The above, from the Revolutionary Patriots of the county lies, or has died since July 4th, 1840. This brings me to the anecdote. The sterling and undunted Democracy of Washington county (the only county in Vermont which never two county in Vermont which never the county in Vermont which never two county in Vermont which never two county in Vermont which never the county in Vermont which never two county in Vermont which never the county in Vermont which never two county in Vermont which never the county in Vermont which never two county in Vermont which is a county in Vermont which is a county in Vermont accordingly extended an invitation to every revolutionary hero in the county.

The Federalists alarmed, and fearing that the Democrats would make political capital out the Democrats would make political capital out a Jesuit's Church, which I had been told was very a Jesuit's Church was a Jesui

remove the slime.

But of more glorious incident, in the memory of the Ruling cap paper red, and feint lines to the

past,
Th. u art the sole memento left -may'at thou, as well quire.
Rolling demy royal and super royal red, and fem

shore we reach. Th' Atlantic surge rolls high between

And (more than many royal names) revered. Thou art the token that he did not waste his early

us follows 1st January, 1840, it was

\$1,039 867 The amount of public money in the five Safety Fund

Banks which have failed within the last 18 months, Wayne County Bank Bank of Buffalo, Commercial Bank of New York, Commercial Bank of Buffale

City Bank of Buffalo.

50 000

28,000

\$258 000

(Agent for J. K. Herrick,) Penn. av. between 12th and 13th at

SPLENDID LOTTERIES

FOR JANUARY, 1842, Under the management of J. PHALEN 4

\$25,000

SCHOOL FUND LOTTERY-Class 23 To be drawn January 1st.

SCHEME. prize of \$25,000 | 25 prizes of 8,000 | 25 | do 6,000 | 25 | do 5,000 | 25 | do 3,887 | 181 | do Whole Tickets \$10-Halves \$5-Qi's \$2 75 numbers-13 drawn.

JANUARY 6th \$25,000-20 of \$1,000-300 of \$100 Fifteen drawn ballots out of 78 nos. Lowest 3 nos. prize \$100 POKOMOKE RIVER LOTTERY

Class No. 3. To be drawn January 6, 1842 GRAND SCHEME. *\$20,000 | 20 prizes of \$1 000 6,000 | 30 | do | 300 3,000 | 100 | do | 150 2,000 | 300 | do | 1003 1 do 1.216

Whole Tickets \$8-Halves \$4-Quarters 92 Certificate of Packages 26 Whole Tickets 810 do. 26 Half do do. 25 Quarter do JANUARY 8th.

\$30,000-\$10,000-25 of \$1,000. SCHOOL FUND LOTTERY Class 243. SCHEME.

\$30,000 | 1 prize of \$4,000 1 do 1 do 1 do 10,000 I do 6,000 I do 5,000 I do 25 prizes of \$1,000. Tickets \$10-Halves \$5-Quarters \$2.50

JANUARY 15. SCHOOL FUND LOTTERY, Class 249

SPLENDID SCHEME £30,000 | 6,000 20 da 5.000 i 40 do Wholes \$10-Halves \$5-Quarters \$2 50 JANUARY 22.

SCHOOL FUND.-Class 255. Something Extra. \$30,000 -100 of \$1,000-110 of 200 SPLENDID SCHEME. .

72 no. Lottery and 12 Drawn Grand Capital of \$30,000 | 1 do 6,000 1 do 5,000 1 do 2,500 1 do 1,880 100 prizes of 1,500 110 do 1,000

Wholes \$12-Haives \$6-Quarters \$3. In any of the above Schemes-Certificates of Packages in Wholes \$130 00 Do do Halves 65,00 Do do Quarters 32 50

All orders from a distance will meet with prompt R. FRANCE Agent for the Manager.

> PROPOSALS FOR BINDING POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT,

December 2d, 1841. SEALED proposals will be received at the Post
Office Department until the 24th inst., at 3 o'clock
P. M., for the following descriptions of binding for
the period of three years from the first day of January

Super royal blank books, in full Russia, feint lined extra ruled, with printed captions and heading columns, with spring backs, lettered and number Same, without captions and headings, and with

Same, in calf, with extra Russia bands. Royal blank books, in full Russia, feint lined, ruled and lettered, with printed captions, spring backs, and

Same, without captions, and with indexes, senarate Same, without ruling.
Same, in calf, with extra Russia bands.
Same, without ruling.
Same, in calf, with extra Russia bands, with and

without ruling.

Demy blank books, in fell Russia, with spring backs, ruled and feint lined, with indexes, separate or annexed.

Same, indexed, but without captions and ruling Foodscap blank books, in full Russia, with spring backs, feint lined and ruled, bank distance. Same, in half Russia, feint lined, and ruled to pat-

Ruling quarto post papers ed, and feint lined to pat

lined to pattern.

Ruling demy royal and super royal red, and fenal Ruling demy royal and super royal red, and fenal royal red, and fen

Whose language—arts—whose courage—answers ours;

We may be proud to feel their kindred powers

Were aided by affinity to "England, old and to 18,000 copies of the Laws and Instructions, should be December 19,000 copies

Though, were we steering rapidly towards that distant beach.
The moon must wax and wane again, before that ment. The paper will be farnished by the Depart. ment. The bids for binding books must specify the price

per quire.

The price must be annexed to each item contained.

The price must be annexed to each item contained. The daughter-country and our father-land,
But distance should not break the friendly band in the advertisement, and no bid will be considered That ties the hearts of England to the Western which contemplates more than one price for any one

The best and purest spirits of the nuble Saxon race

On either soil have had their birth, and found a dwelling place.

And one of these was known to both;

His English name, to every land's endeared, And (more than many toxy) revered.

A refusal or failure to execute any work in due Thou art the teken that he did not waste his early days in sloth.

The hand that founded empire, wrought for daily bread at thee

The properties of the Department as to the manner of its executive devenly execution of the work, fixing to account to treat the control of the properties of the properti days in sich.

The hand that founded empire, wrought for daily bread at thee The working printer—Parkkin—lived to set a nation fire.

October 26th, 1841.

J. C. H

October 26th, 1841.

October 26th is a contract and of the ten per cent retained.

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The Baltimore Banks have reduced their circulation

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follows

From the Post General, and endorsed "Proposals for Binding Dec. 9—did.

WHATMAN SODRAWING PAPERS, &c. Whatman's Drawing Papers of various sizes Bristol Boards, assorted sizes.
Drawing Pencils, Sable and Camels Hair Brushes Rhoads & Son's superior English Cofors in boxes

f from one to four rows.

Large boxes of Colors, with complete assortment of colors, brushes, pallets, &c , for sale by WM. F. BAYLY.

Agent for J. K. Herrick Pennsylvania Av. between 12th and 13th street-

C. H. VAN PATTEN, M. D.

Pennsy cann avenue, a few doors from Brown a

DENTIST